PRACTICAL RELIGION

Relief, Shelter, Food, Clothing and · Fuel for the Poor, Sick, Cold and Hungry.

A BOWERY BENEFIT.

Iwenty-two Hundred Dollars for the Sixth Ward Destitute.

THE SOUP KITCHENS.

About 12,000 persons yesterday partook of a very soup at the thirteen different kitchen nanaged by Mr. Delmonico and his corps of about istants, who are managed by Chef Ranhoffer. Day by day the bummers and idlers ar being weeded out, and are no longer allowed to come and feed on charity while weak women and bungry children are compelled to suffer for the absolute necessaries of food. For the first few says after the soup kitchens had been opened there was a small attendance of these idle hulking fellows who came and got soup as often as they wanted it, but a short time had only elapsed before the policemen of the different precincts in which the soup kitchens are established, thrust these leilows forth, and now only the poor and helpless on obtain soup at any of the kitchens. In Captain Murphy's precinct, the Eleventh ward, the citizens are notably bestowing themselves to deeds of charity, and large soms of money have been collected to buy bread, as it is supposed, for the soup kitchens. In the Seventh ward captain Mount is doing an excellent work in gatting contributions of bread and vegetables; and in the Sixth and Fourth wards bread is constantly supplied to the hungry in large quantities. Nothing has been done in the Eighth or Fourteenth wards by the police to obtain donations of bread, although many citizens in these districts will give treely, if called upon, toward leeding the poor, and are merely waiting to be asked. plute necessaries of food. For the first few

THE RELIEF FUND.

Donations for the poor secured by the HERALD and not previously acknowledged:-Ladies of Kingston, Ontario, for New York

\$100 for the Poor from a Modest Man. NEW YORK, March 6, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The result of your generous efforts in making known the wants of the suffering and destitute poor has had a practical illustration in the case of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference of St. Gabriel's parish. A few days ago this Conference received a donation of \$100 from a benevolent gentieman, whose name is withheld at his own special request. The Conference desire that the fact shall be made known through the columns of the Herald as an acknowledgment of the substantial benefit conferred on the poor of the parish. The publicity given to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul through the Herald has no doubt been the means of largely increasing its benefactions to the deserving poor in other parishes throughout the city, as well in that of St. Gabrier's.

CHARITY.

Donation of Meat for the Sick and NEW YORK, March 7, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The Woman's Educational and Industrial Society desire to acknowledge through the HERALD the receipt from the West Washington Market Associa-tion of 125 pounds of beel and mutton, given for use among the sick and needy. We shall continue to provide beef tea, soup and other suitable food, to be obtained at our rooms, No. 47 East Tenth street, upon application. By order of the Executive Committee.

St. John's Guild and the Downtown

The following additional contributions were repoor of the Fifth and Eighth wards, and handed to Almoner of the Guild, Mr. Henry C. De Witt:-[Those desiring to visit the office of the Guild will remember that it is in the school buildings atsached to St. John's chape!, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets.]

Grand total.....\$8,698 13 Contributions to this fund may be sent to the HERALD office; Mayor Havemeyer, City Hall; C. V. sarance Company, No. 149 Broadway: Andrew W. Leggat, Collector of Assessments, New Court House; George Wilkes, M. D., No. 16 North Washington square; G. K. Lansing, Earle's Hotel; G. J. N. Zabriskie, Cashier of People's Bank, corner of Canal and Thompson streets; J. L. Davis, Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway, and Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., No. 3 East Forty-flith street, or to the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, St. John's chapel, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets, or if an order be sent a messenger will call for any packages.

Mrs. Judge Brady, No. 19 West Thirty-third street, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions. sarance Company, No. 149 Broadway : Andrew W.

An Appeal to the Churches. The following circular was yesterday sent to all she churches in the city:-

St. John's Gulld,

New York, March 6, 1874.

Reverend and Dear Brotter:—Four thousand families, from all sections of the city, have applied at the office of St. John's Gulld for assistance during the past three weeks. A large majority of these lamilies have been found, upon investigation by our volunteer visitors, to be in extreme want, and nave been supplied with groceries, clothing, and office with medicines and medical attendance. Over 7,000 garments, new and cast-off, have been distributed to men, women and children, who were found so destitute of clothing as to be unable to leave their miserable homes night or day, lnamis several days old have been found without even bandages to cover their nakedness, and young mothers who had given them birth were found in rooms destitute of intriture or fire, women have fainted at the doors of the chapel from expansition produced by hunger.

We implore your aid, and trust that you will make a collection in your church for these wretched ones who are famishing at our very doors.

And if you will please remind your congregation

wretcase ones and action of control of the donations of cast-of clothing will be of inestimable service to thousands of shivering forms at the present moment you will surely receive, with your church, the prayers of the poor.

The volunteer visitors of the Guild are of 'nearly every religious faith, and dispense charity without every religious faith, and dispense charity without

every religious lath, and dispense charity without question of race or creed.

Contributions should be sent at once to St. John's

Gulid, St. John's chapel. Varick street.
Yours, in Faith, Hope and Charity,
Rev. ALVAH WISWALL,
Master St. John's Gulid.

SIXTH WARD.

& Noble Benefit for the Poor at the the Bowery Theatre-\$2,303 Collected

Manager Freligh yesterday handed to the MERALD, for distribution to the destitute of the Sixth ward, \$2,203, the entire receipts of the charty matinee at his Bowery Theatre on Thursday afsernoon, under the auspices and with the efficient assistance of the Morgan Jones Club. No part of the money taken at the box office or for sale of fickets was absorbed by commissions or expenses, the manager having freely given the use of his house, while the several actors, artists and assistants of every name gave their services, and the advertising, printing, posting and all outside services were gratuitous, and the Mutual Gas Company donated the gas which lighted the entertainment, as will appear from the subjoined letters:-

To the Editor of the Herald:—
To the Editor of the Herald:—
The Morgan Jones Club and Captain Kennedy have exerted themselves in behalf of the foor of the Sixth ward, and I am pleased to state that the matince benefit given at this theatre on Thursday, March 5, was a success, and we request you to

realized on that occasion, to the poor of the Sixth ward, and oblige. Respectfully yours, WM. B. PRELIGE, Manager.

Receipted bills from the New York Clipper. Receipted bills from the Metropolkan Job Office, or printing tickets, From Paulding & MacMabon, posting the bills

Receipted was a macMabon, posting the for printing tickets. From Paulding & MacMabon, posting the free of charge.

Receipted buils from the Mutual Gas Company, for the gas used on that occasion.

Messrs. Cameron & Co., printing josters and bills for the benefit; receipted buil for the same.

The hadies and gentlemen of the company and the attachés in front of the house; also valuable professional aid, contributed from the Metropolitan, Tony Pastor's and Otympic Thatres.

WILLIAM B. FRELEGH, Manager.

WILLIAM B. FRELEGH, Manager.

OFFICE OF SIXTH PRECINCY MUNICIPAL POLICE, March 7, 1874.
To the Epitor of the Horgan Jones Club I desire to return my sincerc thanks to Maniger William B. Freligh and Stage Manager Charles Foster for their energetic co-operation on the occasion of the benefit to the poor of the Sixth ward, to the members of the company and to every lady and gentleman who kindly volunteered their valuable services. To their united efforts and conscientious labor is attributed the great success of the undertaking. To each of them we thankfully nake deserved acknowledgments, and we remain sincerely gratefield.

THOMAS J. KENNEDY, for the Morgan Jones Club.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

An Appeal from the Reform Association for the Relief of the Aged and the Destitute Poor.

Priends and strangers, we need your in a worthy cause. Will you grant our request ! Will you answer the pleadings of your many suffering and deserving fellow beings, who are dally becoming the victims of famine and disease From day to day they are increasing, being sought for and found by our missionaries in their per-sistent efforts to aid and console them. In the large tenement houses they are crowded into small and nearly unfurnished rooms, some of which contain three or four families, and a number of poor sufferers are on the verge of life's chasm, while all are in need of the common necessaries of life. Hard-nearted landlords are turning their poor tenants into the streets, because, in their misery and want, they are unable to pay rent. If you will aid them according to your ability, however small the glit, God will bless you. All who are desirous of beholding the poor and famished beings reneved from distress, and who shall be relieved in the future with your kind assistance, are invited to visit us.

Groceries, provisions and ciothing, &c., are distributed every Wednesday and Saturday, between the hours of three and five P. M. Soup, meat, coffee, bread and vegetables are given away daily. Donations of coal, provisions, clothing, &c., should be sent to the association building No. 323 East Thirty-third street, or if an order be sent a messenger will call for any packages. Money may be sent to Marcan C. Riggs. No. 10 Wall street, or to Dr. M. N. Baker, No. 303 East Righteenth street. We thank the lollowing persoas for their donations:—

J. W. Beardsley & Sons, Nos 196 and 198 Chambers street, 2 hams. large tenement houses they are crowded into

J. W. Beardsley & Sons, Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers street, 2 hams.
Messrs, itells & Mittwolien, No. 33 Murray street, 1 barrel potatoes.
Messrs, tochran, Nix & Oo., No. 9 Park place, 1 barrel potatoes. Mr. Charles Lowry, No. 164 Mullerry street, I barrel turnips.
S. Hentenstein & Co., No. 83 Barclay street, 1 barrel parsnips.

A. Hennett & Co., No. 156 West street, 1 barren potatoes.
Messrs, Nathan & Barnett, No. 89 parciar street, 1 barren
Messrs, Kamp, Day & Co., No. 116 Wall street, 12 cans
of prepared bed.
Mr. Philip Gilman, No. 99 Barclay street, 1 barrel

Mr. G. Pustkuchen, No. 252 Washington street, I bag of Mr. G. Pustaucnell, No. 20 Variant Street, 2 hams,
Mr. J. G. Potter, No. 89 Barciay street, 2 hams,
Meserts Gennerich, Hisman & Ca., No. 224 Washington
street, 1 has of flour.
Mr. Robert Sulson, No. 117 Warren street, 1 can of
Damson jum.
Mesera, Fleming, Adams & Howe, No. 115 Warren street, 6 bags of salt. Mr. M. F. Powers & Co., No. 112 Water street, I pack-Messrs. Morris & Buchan, No. 99 Water street, I box of R. G. Story & Co., No. 105 Water street, I package Zucca Brothers, No. 88 Murray Deet 2-boxes maca-Mr. Willis B. Witaker, No. 18 Cornella street, free ex-Pressage.
Titus brothers, No. 154 West street, I box of cranberries
Aessrs Kattenhorn, Hopke, Offerman & Co., No. 162
Wall street, I barrel of sugar.
Messrs. Dewinter, Hurdi & Vogel, No. 194
Park place, ratrick Egan, No. 560 Second avenue, 50 loaves of Mr. Fatrick Bigni, Ab. 800 Second Second Pread daily.
Mr. David M. Kohler, No. 120 East Twenty-seventh street, 500 loaves of bread.
C. E. Henberg & Co., foot of East Twenty-third and Twenty-tough street, 500 lbs. corn meal.
—, 104 Wall street, 1 bundle tea.
Messrs. Sanger, Eeers & Fisher, No. 82 Front street, 1 bas coffee.

A triend, 5 pounds coffee.

B. D. Henrick & Co., No. 15 Warren street, 10 pounds of C. B. Heydon & Co., No. 102 Water street, I bounds of tea.
Messrs. Jackson. Goodrich & Benson, No. 114 Water street, I bundle of tea.
Messrs. Greer & Turner, No. 76 Wall street, sugar.
Messrs. Augustus, Marsh & Co., No. 153 West street, su-

gar.
Messrs. L. Benedict & Son, No. 97 Barciay street, poultry. Mr. John Flear, No. 342 West Thirty-third street, I bunples and poultry.

Messrs. Hoope & Colt, No. 76 Warren street, 300 pounds

We give below a few of the cash donations, which, with many others, have been thankfully re-

CelVed:— D. Appleton & Co., 551 Broadway. George A. Clark & Bro. Mr. T. W. Farwell, 407 Broadway. Mr. John Sneden, 27 East Thirty-eighth street. Mr. John Sneden, 27 East Thirty-eighth street. Mrs. D. H. Turner. Mrs. D. H. Turner. Mrs. D. H. Turner. Mrs. D. H. Turner. Mrs. D. Mr. S. Firth avenue. Mrs. D. Mr. S. Firth avenue. Mrs. John Fettigun, 256 Firth avenue. Mrs. John Fettigun, 256 Firth avenue. Mrs. John Gettigun, 256 Firth avenue. Mrs. John Ettigun, 256 Firth avenue. Mrs. John Gettigun, 256 Firth av RIVERSIDE PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Meeting of West Side Property Owners-Passage of Strong Resolutions-The Department of Public Works vs. The

Department of Parks. A meeting of owners of west side property in-terested in the passage of the bill now before the Legislature for the improvement of Riverside Park was held at the office of Mr. John McClave, No. 1 Pine street, yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Simeon E. Church, L. F. Barry, K. H.

was held at the office of Mr. John McClave, No. 1

Pine street, yesterday afternoon. Among those
present were Simeon E, Church, L. F. Barry, K. H.

Arkenbourg, James McMillen, J. H. Godwin, J. W.
Pirson, G. H. Peck, J. W. Gillies, P. G. Weaver and
William R. Martin. Mr. S. E. Church was called to
the cuair and Mr. Cyrus Clark acted as secretary,
As the object of the meeting was known to all
present it did not require much time to dispose of
the business brought before it, which consisted of
a series of resolutions expressive of the indignation of the interested gentlemen at the delay in
carrying out the proposed improvements in their
section of the city. These resolutions were introduced by the chairman with a few pertinent remarks, when, after their reading by the secretary,
they were unanimously adopted:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this
meeting, ceaposed enthrely of property holders and usaphyers and those who have been assessed to pay for the
improvements therein contemplated, that the bill now
before the Senate as reported by the Senate Committee
on Cities, giving the construction of Riverside avenue
and other avenues adjoining the parks to the Department of Public Works, ought to pass and become a law.
Resolved, That we express this preference for the execution of the work by the Department of Public Works
because it is the only one of all the departments in this
city connected with our public improvements that is left
autrammelied and has shown any capacity or disposition
to prosecute these works with vigor and to bring them
within any reasonable period to completion.

Resolved, That in thus expressing our preference for
the agency of the Department of Public Works in the
execution of this thrift we have no untriendity feeling
the properties of the properties of the series of the
departments of Public Works we have no untriendity technic
to prosecute these works with vigor and to bring them
within any reasonable period to completion.

Resolved, That while

and least inclined to the howest toil for which they claim their pay. The result is that all our public works are made to cost for labor more them three times their proper and legitimate cost.

Resolved, therefore, That as a remedy for this abuse, constantly growing and now be come intolerable, we invoke either, first, the aboitsnmen of the Eight-Hour law, at least as applied to the works, tained in the bill; or, at least as applied to the works, while the bill; or, second, the execution of the work by contract given to the lowest bidder.

Resolved, That these resolutions, si, used by the officers of this meeting, be sent to the Chair, and of the henate Committee on Cities as a memorial to the Legislature upon the aphients bacain contained.

THE MOIETIES EVIL.

Mr. Schultz Throws More Light on the Revenue Officers of New York-Fraud and Plunder on All Sides. WASHINGTON, March 7, 1874.

This morning Mr. Schuitz appeared before the committee of Ways and Means, in behalf of the merchants of New York, and thanked the committee for their hearing the statements of the wrongs which they now endure. He assumed two proposi-

First-That the importing merchant has as positive and direct an interest in the proper collection of the revenue as the government itself, and far more so, for while it is with the government a matter of dollars, it is with the merchant life or death. The merchant must discontinue business if he has to compete with those who are guity of

Second-Tast the merchant is not a non-producer, and no prejudice ought to exist against him by reason of his profession.

He made this remark because there were persons who think the merchant must necessarily be a bad

LOOSENESS AND DEMORALIZATION. John Randolph once said, while the question protection on wool was pending, that he would at any time go a mile out of his way to kick a sheep. He hoped no one would go out of his way to kick a merchant. He and those from New York acting with him were to ask the committee, as the repre sentatives of the government, to give up some of the present provisions of the law intended as protection or checks, so there may be no trauds. In order to show the committee that there are checks they sought to modify or repeal, he asked them to look at the manner in which cargoes are landed and the necessary customs machinery attending that business. They would see there are ample means to absolutely and positively secure the re enne. He asked the committee to repeal the obnoxious laws in order to restore the affection of the merchants to the government, which has been alienated by the wrongs perpetrated on them. It alienated by the wrongs perpetrated on them. It is probably not known to every member of the committee that there are special agents of the government roaming over Europe to bring all the Consulates into harmony with reference to the official duties required of them. He wanted to say there is a looseness or demoralization in the detective system. Almost every commercial house has a travelling agent abroad. This class fail into the vices of both Europe and the United States, and, meeting at dinner parties, they get at the secrets of merchants who are competitors in business. This information is paid for. The travelling agents for competing houses are not of moral worth. The information they acquire leaks out and is used on this side for detective purposes. Mr. Schultz then particularly related the manner of taking charge of a ship on arrival, its custody by inspectors, the duties of watchmen and matters generally with regard to the passing and delivery of cargoes, showing the checks provided by law against frauds, and contending that the government must be responsible for the acts of its own agents. Even a bad law, executed by good men, may go along somewhat harmoniously. President Grant said, in order to get a bad law repealed the best way was to enforce it. You are now, Mr. Schultz remarked, enforcing laws which we desire and hope will, in consequence, be repealed. He then explained how instead of being controlled by the Treasury regulations, which they do not, or but seldom see.

instead of being controlled by the Treasury regu-lations, which they do not, or but seldom, see, Again, the law taxes certain articles specifically, when the merchant has purchased at ad valorem

about the Salt case, General Butler told him there was nothing flagrantly wrong in it, and that they charged Story only \$50,000, when they could have charged him \$1,000,000, when Mr. Schultz replied, "Most excellent, Juage." (Laughter.) Mr. Schultz said he was acquainted with the present officers of the New York Custom House, the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer, and his relations with them were personally and politically pleasant. He did not say nor wish to be understood as intimating that they act from improper motives, but these moleties have turned their neads. They act as judges, when owing to their interests in moleties they cannot naturally be impartial in that capacity. He believed their better sense and judgment would yield to what the merchants ask. There was not one man among them he would not make executor of his will, but these moieties having overturned them they know not what they do.

Mr. Schultz, after speaking an hour and a half, presented to the committee the proceedings of the New York Chamber of Commerce as indicating the desired reforms, and, in conclusion, spoke of the means to which special agents and detectives resort for the purpose of exacting money from merchants, referring to Phelps, Dodge & Co, as jurnishing a case in point. He mentioned that Mr. Story would be in New York next week to present to the committee this views in connection with the Salt case.

The committee then adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

RANK BURGLARS

The Pottstown (Pa.) National Bank Attacked by Three Masked Men-The Old Story of Gags and Ill Treatment.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1874.

A desperate attempt was made last night to rob the National Bank of Pottstown by three masked men, concerning which, in an interview with the President of the bank, Mr. Daniel Price, your correspondent learned the following particulars:-It is the custom of the officials of the institution to close the doors at about three o'clock in the afternoon and vacate the premises about four. At six o'clock each day it has been the habit of a police officer to stand guard upon the outside, while the regular watchman employed within, Mr. J. P. Meckert, went through the cellars to assure himself that no one had effected an entrance

himself that no one had effected an entrance during the day. As usual, yesterday Mr. Meckert went below, and when making his investigations found everything all right.

When Mr. Meckert went cellarward for the second time, at eight o'clock in the evening, some one struck him with a short, thick club, the blow inling to do its intended work before he had recognized the appearance of three strangers in masks. A hurried muttering of voices took place. Mr. Meckert was securely tied while the men made their attack upon the saie. They produced their drills, files, jacks and other implements, the tied watchman being in the same room where the burglars were working. One of them agreed to stand watch upon the outside, that he might protect the operations of thooke within. In order that his communication could be immediate a nole was bored through the floor and a string passed through to the sidewalk without. After the burglars had worked for a while upox the vault door the watchman was found to lave lookened his fastenings to a great degree, and upon discovering this the two villains make a second attack upon him, threw him down and bound him from head to foot. They then attempted to insert a gag in the poor lellow's mouth, but he resisted desperately, clending and firmly fixing his teeth. The burglars we've determined, however, that the man should be gagged, and they so roughly plied the stick that they severely wounded his mouth and loosened all his front teeth. Then they put a long rope around the watchman's neck, and lastened the other end of it firmly to the door knob of the vanit at which they were working. The knot was so fastened that by moving the slightest the watchman would be strangled. be strangled.

After the safe had first been placed in the bank
the directors formed the conclusion that for extra

security in case of assault they had better line the inside of the door with a thick layer of chilled from. This was done, and it was this alone which prevented the burgiary. When the burgiars had bored through and come to this chilled from ining they could go no further. The surface of the extra lining resisted the points of the toughest drills, yet so persistent were their efforts that the burgiars worked from eight o'clock last night to four o'clock this morning. At this hour, learing to work later, they went out of the cellar by the same manner as they had entered it—namely, a rear cellar window. Nothing was known of the affair until the watchman was found this morning tied as above described, with ropes, his head and face covered with a thek black cap, and in almost an unconscious state.

STREET CLEANING INVESTIGATION.

The Disclosure at Yesterday's Session the Assembly Committee-What Mr. Brown Got for Manure and What the City Does Not Get-Why an Italian Laborer Was Discharged - Political Assessments in the Department.

The street cleaning investigation was resumed yesterday morning at the Pith Avenue Hotel. General Francis Barlow for the prosecution and Mr. Rutus F. Andrews for the defence. Assemblyman Eastman presided. Commissioner Charlick and Captain Thorne were in attendance.

The first witness of any importance was Mr. Sterchthall, in the employ of Steinway & Co., who said that he paid ten to wenty-five cents per load for dumping refuse matter in the East River scows; the money was paid to men in charge of the scows at the dumping ground; witness had never dealt with Captain Thorne in regard to this

James Doherty, proprietor of a sawmill, testified that he had paid for dumping refuse; he had pur-chased tickets from Captain Thorne, and had dumped the stuf in the city scows; Captain Thorne had told him at the time that he had brought the witness the tickets to prevent his paying money to anybody else, which was quite irregular.

Patrick Boyhan, a cartman, said that in November last he received a permit from Captain Thorne to dump ashes and other stuff in the city scows free of charge. Previous to this

for the privilege. Louis Heilig, a clerk of Captain Hyatt, said that the "trimmers" and other city employes were in the practice of picking out the bones, rags, &c., while unloading the scows; he did not know per sonally whether Captain Hvatt had received the heved that he did; he could not say what amounts had been realized from the sale of the rubbish, or whether the city got the money; it was none of his business to find it out: witness received \$2 per day from the city as a laborer, and was paid an extra amount by Captain Hyatt, his services being clerical. He explained at great length the work-

James Lee, Inspectorin the bureau, said he had the force for the republican association to which he belonged; he did not act under the instructions of the Police Commissioners, although a letter was written by Commissioner Smith asking the mem-bers of the force to give pecuniary contributions for the benefit of the republican party; nobody in the department was teld

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THAT HE WOULD BE TURNED OUT if he did not contribute money for political purposes; they did not expect democrats to contribute money for the republican party; a load on the way to the dumping ground always lost one-fourth of its weight by the joiting of the cart, although the quantity might be the same; it was impossible to keep the carts full, and if corresponding deductions were made it would be impossible to get men to work for the bureau; he made no written reports, but went to the head-quarters every morning; he might make a written report as to the condision of the district, but the bureau did not require it; he thought the street cleaning had been properly done; the carts were loaded uil, but the joiting and shaking diminished the quantity; it would be an outrage to the cartimen not to allow them for the quantity loaded originally; the inspector had to use a great deal of judgment in all these matters; a team of horses could carry a cubic yard of dirt, but it was not the general understandingthat at the dumping ground the load should exactly measure a cubic yard; in his district he found that the same men who had worked for Brown

WORKED ALSO FOR THE BUREAU,

for there was only a certain class of laborers that would do this kind of work; those who worked in the streets were first laborers; the city could not get eight or ten null loads to the dumps as a day's work; if this were required the men would not work at \$4 a day. He had tried to induce men from the upper part of the city to go down to the lower, but jound it impossible; from the Eighth ward ten loads per day were dumped and from the Sixth ward twelve loads; witness thought the standard of the department had always been complied with by the cartimes; he received the time from the work at \$4 a day. He had tried to induce men from the work at the greatment had always been complied lations, which they do not, or but seldom, see, Again, the law taxes certain articles specifically, when the merchant has purchased at ad vanorem prices.

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A case seed the law taxes are the seed of the property of the purchased at a vanorem prices.

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20 cents per load; we
PAID NO MONEY TO CAPTAIN THORNE
nor to any one else in the department; Captain
Thorne sought permission to dump in the witness'
vacant lots in Thirty-eighth street, because he was
short of scows; witness intally gave his consent on
Captain Thorne's granting permission to let him
have street dirt; the loads he had received constituted the best parts of the sweepings; the dumping place in Thirty-eighth street was on his
own and not on the city's premises; we could
not tell who else received manure from the
city in 1873; they made an arrangement with
Captain Thorne as soon as the latter took charge,
but when Mr. Brown had the contract witness di
pay for the stuff; Brown did the "separating" of
the rubbish, but Captain Thorne would take no
trouble with it; he did not know why Captain
Thorne did not use the dumping ground at Stanton
street except for the reason that the Board of
Health would probably object to it; he saw no
reason why Captain Thorne could not have sold
the manure as Brown had done. The firm had
never given Captain Thorne any presents; when
Brown and Whiting had the contract they paid for
the manure, and now they got it for nothing; they
never had any dealings with Mr. Atkins, but always
dealt

DIRECTLY WITH CAPTAIN THORNE;
he understood that there was a clause in the con-

never given Captain Thorne any presents; when brown and Whitting had the contract they paid for the manure, and now they got it for nothing; they never had any dealings with Mr. Atkins, but siways dealt

DIRECTLY WITH CAPTAIN THORNE;
he understood that there was a clause in the contracts of Brown and Whitting permitting them to seel the manure; witness had to hire a man to "separate?" the unaure under Captain Thorne; he did not think that Captain Thorne; he city could not have delivered the manure at the place where he did without building new scows; they had iouteen or fitten vessels of their own; there would be great difficulty in selling it to parties coming for it in vessels of their own it would probably lose money by the operation; the only profitable way of disposing of it was to take it up the creeks and to Long Island, otherwise it would be impossible to get rid of it; witness would not buy the same quantity of manure from the city now as he did from Brown because the demand for it had greatly decreased.

Abraham P. Skidmore, oo the same firm, testified that from June, 1873, to October, 1873, they paid Brown \$1,500 or manure.

Arthur McQuade, junk dealer, reported in answer to a subpoens of the previous night, and said he could not tell whether his brother had bought rags, &c., of Captain Nesolitt. Witness never had any dealings with Captain Hyatt; he quit the business after Nesbitt was removed.

David P. Arkins had bought manure in 1873, but could not be weeked the manure; he had no way of communicating with the Captain of one of the vessels the money to buy the manure; he had no way of communicating with the Captain of one of the vessels the money to buy the manure; he had no way of communicating with the Captain of one of the vessels the money to buy the manure; he had no way of communicating with the Captain of one of the vessels the money to buy the manure; he had no way of communicating with the Captain of one of the vessels the money to bay the money of the manure, who to do the manure, with the

tained money from the laborers; witness had told his men not to pay anybody; a Mr. Wolsey and a Mr. Brower were paid by their laborers, he was in-formed.

Frank Frett said that Mr. Brower, the overseer,

formed.

Frank Frett said that Mr. Brower, the overseer, had demanded \$2 50 from every man for "election purposes," under penalty of their instant discharge; he acted as interpreter; he advised the men not to pay Brower the money; he had seen bones and rags picked out of the scows, and Brower and Wolsey sold this privately;

HE WAS DISCHARGED APPERWARDS because he had advised the men not to pay the \$2 50 which Brower had demanded for "election purposes."

Dennis McCarty, a cartman in the Second ward, said he dumped at the Battery and on the Jersey fats. That was all he knew.

Mr. Arthur Keeting said he was foreman under Whiting, Bowan and also under Captain Thorne, but only for six weeks under the present regime. With this his examination closed.

Mr. John Hayes, owner of two carts used by the bureau, was asked by the foreman of the First ward to contribute money for election purposes; the foreman said he had been sent to collect \$25 for election purposes; witness refused, and after a few days one of his carts was "knocked off;" the foreman's name was Battersoury, and he was arrested on one occasion for striking a man, but was never arrested for robbing any one.

The committee then adjourned till Monday morning at nine o'clock. The investigation will probably close next week.

THE ALLEGED TREASURY FRAUDS

Supervisor Hawley on the Offensive He Charges District Attorney Tenney with Attempting to Evade a Trial. Another move was made yesterday in the no-

torious case of Sanborn, Hawley and Vanderwerken, who are indicted on the charge of naving conspired to defraud the government in connection with the legacy and succession taxes. Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy, counsel for Supervisor Hawley, appeared before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, Chambers, Brooklyn, yester-day, and made application for the discharge of that defendant on his own recognizance or for the reduction of his bail. Mr. Tracy read a lengthy affi-davit by Hawley setting forth that the defendant had been twice indicted and held to bail in \$25,000 and \$15,000, and that it was the intention of the District Attorney to call another Grand Jury and have him indicted again. He claimed that he had been promised a speedy trial, which had not been granted him; that the District Attorney did not procure the attendance of a Circuit Judge to try the case, as promised, and that he be-lieved it was not the intention of the District Attorney to try him on either of the indictments under which he had been held to bail. Deponent protested that he had never conspired under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury. continual indictment of the defendant and holding him to ball upon indictments upon which he was

that his bail be reduced.

District Attorney Tenney—I never saw this affidavit. This is the dirst time I have heard of it.
Judge Benedict—Do you wish to reply?
Mr. Tenney—Yes, sir, verbally, now.
Judge Benedict (to Mr. Tracy)—Will you take a verbal reply to the allegations in the affidavit?
Mr. Tracy—Yes, sir, any statement of the District Attorney made officially. I don't ask him to go on oath.
Mr. Tenney—If Your Honor please, in this matter he says that a speedy trial has been refused him. I desire to say this—that.

not come over here the last week in March to try this case. He informed me that it was impossible for him to do so.

Judge Benedict—I understand you to state, then, that you intend to try the defendant upon this indictment?

Mr. Tenney—No. str. i don't say that. I say we are ready to try him as soon as we can get a judge and a jury. That is what I say and have said from the start. We are in earnest in this case.

Judge Benedict—I understan this motion to be based upon two propositions that there has been unusually and the start of t

and stil another and so on in every month of the year and stil another to be filed against these deferment when is those to be filed against these deferment and there to be filed against these deferment when is different to be filed against these deferment when is the content of the content

will reduce this man's ball.

Judge Benedict—The motion is to discharge him on his own recognizance.

Mr. Icaney—That is in Your Honor's discretion. I protest against a reduction of the ball and most solemnly and earnestly against his being released on his own recognizance; and, yet, I admit it is in Your Honor's discretion to do so as you will see fit in the premises. When this question came up about remitting this case to the District Court it was remarked, it I remember rightly, that the first week of this term was for bankruptcy business, and upon this we relied and i relied for the reason that I wanted a speedy trial. Had this case been remitted and I wanted a speedy trial. Had this case been remitted and in a much worse position than they are now, for then it would be impossible to get it back to the circuit until the month of May. Leaving it as it is and was at that time, places the desendants in a better, resistion for a speedy trial than it otherwise would have been provided that the bankruptey business had taken another week, as was intimated possible at that time. That is all I have to say about this matter. ntimated possible at that time. That is a bout this matter. Judge Benedict—I will take the papers.

Capture of an Old Established Policy Shop in the First Ward-A Large Haul of Policy Appurtenances.

Yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, Captain Van Duzer, accompanied by Detectives Levy and Dakin, captured the books, slips and drawing of a well mown policy dealer, named Rawlins H. Burnatt, at No. 31 Coenties shp. About a fortnight ago Burnatt closed his place for a few days, being apprehensive of a raid by the police; but a week ago reopened it and carried on the business secretly. his customers having to pass through a porter house. An outside man was always looking out for the slips. When the police entered Burnatt was found writing out policy slips. Among the documents were the drawings of Saturday, Marca 7, of the Sheiby and Kentucky lotteries; also account books, found concealed under his desk; a set of blackboards and a German dream book, showing lucky numbers. When captured Burnatt laughed, but looked very blue when his books and slips were discovered. He gave his profession as a broker; but he has been known for several years as a policy writer. He is locked up at the New street police station. Mr. Repper, who keeps the porter house where the policy place was kept and who is the brother of the ex-Alderman of that name, called at the police station last night and offered himself as Burnatt's bail; but the Captain, of course, declined. Burnatt's place was much frequented by negroes. his customers having to pass through a porter

BREAKING A LAWYER'S LEG.

Stephen J. Brady, who describes himself as a lawyer, was thrown out from a drinking saloon at No. 110 Chatham street while endeavoring to obtain money last evening, and, being under the influence of drink, fell, breaking his leg. He was taken to the Park Hospitsi in an ambulance.

THE CUBAN "STOWAWAYS."

Why Captain Deaken Put Back to Havans and Delivered Up His Three "Stowawsys"-What the Cubans Think About Giving Up the Unfortunate Refugees-What the Messrs. Alexandre Say-The Captain General's Secretary

Few late events have met with more general disapproval among nearly all classes of Americans than the voluntary surrender by Captain J. Deaken, of the steamship City of New York, of three unfortunate Cubans who had stowed themselves away in that vessel. Every impartial minded man who was spoken to yesterday by the reporter thought that such needlessly officious obsequiousness to Spanish authority should bring the blush of shame

love their flag and hate tyranny.

A representative of the HERALD called yesterday at the office of Messrs. F. Alexandre & Sons, No. 31 Broadway, agents of the New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, to ascertain their views upon the action of Captain Deaken. Mr. Alexandre, Jr., handed the reporter a paper purporting to be the Captain's report of his action in connection with putting the stowaways off the vessel.

REFORT OF THE CAPTAIN.

At eight A. M. hove up the anchor and proceeded out of the harbor of Havana. At twenty minutes past eight, when passing the Morro, three stowaways were reported by the second other, and when the ship was clear of the vessels in the entrance of the harbor turned round and put them in a fishing boat, which transferred them to the pijot boat. Loss of time about twenty min-

REPORTER-Mr. Alexandre, why did Captain Deaken find it necessary to put these poor men

Mr. ALEXANDRE, Jr.-The Havana Passenger law is very strict, and it imposes a heavy penalty for taking passengers aboard any outward bound vessel without passports. Our shipping regula-

tions are made out in conformity with the Spanish law, and the Captain was only in the execution of this duty with carrying out its decrees in putting the stowaways asnore.

Mr. Alexander, Sr., said:—We wish to please everybody, if possible, but cannot carry people who do not pay their fare. The Captain of the steamer cid uis auty, and acted according to instructions in putting those men off the ship. Our company must keep from trouble with the Havana authorities. Had the Captain taken the men with him neither he nor the ship could have gone back to Havana; the one would have been libelled and the other

SENT TO THE CHAIN GANG.

We had a purser in times gone by who was accused of having connived at the escape of one or two persons from the island. He dare never go back there, and soon after left our service. Perhaps Captain Deaken might have been a little more ienient but for

ent but for THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S SECRETARY being on board. He was there, and must have seen the "stowaways," therefore Captain Deaken was obliged to act sternly towards them.

REPORTER—And should the presence of the Captain General's Secretary be the means of influencing an American sailor to do an act that his conscience could not approve?

Mr. ALEXANDRE—Well, no—that is to say—you see—in fact, the Secretary would have reported the matter had the "stowaways" been kept on board, and it would have made immense trouble and very regrettable hardships to us had any other course been adopted.

The reporter proceeded to the vessel, where

or three others, chanteneded in a decise low of prime "Conchas."

Reporter—Will you please state the circumstances under which you gave up those three stances under which you gave up those three "stowaways" who sought refuge on your ship?

Captain Deaken—I was passing the Morro and close to it when the men were discovered. The pitot had leit me unside the Mole, which is inside the guard ship, the latter being at the foot of the Morro. Is stopped the ship when outside of the harbor, to seaward from the Morro. In order to turn. The ship could not turn round in the narrow passage between the sea and the harbor, the shape ould not turn round in the narrow passage between the sea and the harbor. There was no marine, revenue or other Spanish official on the ship, excepting the Secretary of the Captain General, who was a passenger.

REPORTER—Were you obliged to put off the men?

Captain Deaken—I was, of course, obliged to do, or get five years in the chain-gang upon my return to Cuba, and I'm not inclined to undergo that punishment to please all the newspapers in the country.

REPORTER—How did you know about the men?

Captain Deaken—The second officer first drew

REPORTER—How did you know about the men?
Captain Dearen—The second officer first drew
my attention to them. They seemed to belong to
the middle class of society, being respectably
dressed and of good appearance. They were trying to get away from the draft. There was a fishling boat near by. She was halled, and came alongside to receive them. None of the ship's boats
were lowered. I paid nothing to the fishing boat
for receiving them.

were lowered. I paid nothing to the sining boat for receiving them.

REPORTER—Will you not feel some qualms of conscience if these poor men should be shot?

Captain Diaken—Not a damned bit. I did my duty and have nothing to lear. I was in Cuban waters when the men were discovered, and I did right to turn them over. Had I not done so I should havegone to the chain-gang in Havana, where all the newsnaper prate in Christendom could do meno good. And I tell you when they have a lellow in those Cuban chain-gangs they know how to streat nim.

REPORTER—Don't you think the flag should cover all those who are under it?

Captain Draken—Not a bit of it. When any man gets abourd of a vessel as those men did he could be taken right out at once from under the American flag. Tray might have been criminals instead of political rejugees, and if they had remained on board I might have resigned my position, which will not suit me to do just yet. It is not true that any one paid me either lour or six ounces or other sum to come on here on the last or any other voyage.

age.

I HAVE NEVER TAKEN ANY STOWAWAYS
from the island. If these poor fools had been
smarter it might be otherwise with them. They
sung out too soon. They ought to have kept still
a white longer. They are to binne for that—nobody clse. If I wanted to steal men from Cuba
they could have been brought along, but that sort
of thing don't suit my line of business, and I'll tell
you right here that no one on board felt more sympathy for those "chaps" as they went over the side
than I did; but sometimes duty and interest do
not harmonize with one's sympathy.

Captain Deaken is an American, and says he
hossed the flag on the steamer Star of the West,
against which the first shot in our late rebellion
was fired from old Fort Sumpter.

THE OCEAN BANK INVESTIGATION.

Adjournment of the Committee-Only One Side Reard Thus Far. The sub-committee of the Committee on Banking

and Currency of the House of Representatives, who have been in session in this city for the past few days, yesterday held a meeting, at which a large number of witnesses were examined. The session was, as usual, held in secret. The mempers of the press, who called upon the committee for information as to the proceedings, were informed that the closed door system had been adopted because the testimony thus far was all one sided, and, if published, would be damaging

one sided, and, if published, would be damaging to many gentlemen prominent in the community, who might be able to set themselves right when their turn came to testify.

It has leaked out, notwithstanding the refusal of the committee to hold the sessions in public, that the evidence given up to the present is of the utmost importance to the stockholders of the bank. It is alleged, indeed, that certain parties in Wall street, made all the necessary arrangements for having the bank closed up at a particular time, and that these arrangements were all perfected months previous to the time when the bank was really closed. Among other features of the arrangements it is alleged that the testimony shows that Davis was decided upon as a referee from the first day the conspiracy was resolved upon, and that to make the conspiracy a success it was found necessary to secure the official assistance of a prominent and well known official of the government at Washington. If these allegations prove to be true the report of the committee will doubtless be well worth reading. The committee will doubtless be well worth reading.

THE FREETHINKERS' CONVENTION.

Further Measures for the Prosecution of the Police Commissioners for Their Interference with the Workingmen and Free Speech.

The trade union delegations, recently organized under the auspices of the German Freethinkers' Union, for the purpose of proceeding against the Police Commissioners, on account of the Tompkins square clubbing, to insure their impeachment and removal from office, held a meeting at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night. Some action was taken to raise funds for the prosecution of the work, and a sub-committee submitted a report, stating that the material for the preparation of the complaints against the Police Commissioners, to be preferred against them before the Mayor and Grand Jury, is in the hands of a prominent lawyer, who is to report at the next meeting. It was also reported that printed letters denouncing the action and conduct of the Police Commissioners in the Tompkins square affair have been addressed to each member of Congress from this city, to each member of the State Scante and Assembly from this city, to each member of the boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and, in addition, to Senators Roscoe Conkling, Reuben E. Penton, Charles Sumner and Carl Schurz; also to President Grant, Governor Dix, Mayor Havemeyer and Benjamin F. Butlar. Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night. Some